

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE THUNDER AND BLOW A DOLPHIN ON A JARRED BLANK, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY ON WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 6, 1850.

The Diabolism of Slavery.

If you would read the heart of the slaveholder or the character of the system to which he is wedded, you will find them written in unmistakable characters in the infernal Law for the Recapture of Fugitives. Just turn to that law, or to the synopsis of it—both which will be found in this paper—and then say whether it would be possible for any assembly of devils in Pandemonium to outdo the American Congress, or whether the arch Fiend himself ever gave his assent to a statute more thoroughly diabolical than that to which President Fillmore has affixed his official signature. In describing that law the most terrible epithets to be found in the English language seem to us tame and inadequate. The guilt of those who have framed it, at this meridian of the Nineteenth Century, in this age of light and knowledge, is measureless and unfathomable. So far as any human statute can do it, it makes the whole body of the Northern people a pack of blood-hounds to pursue the poor fugitives from a bondage more terrible than any this side of the gates of perdition, and hurl them again into the abyss of darkness and woe from which they sought to escape. It arms the inhuman slaveholder with a power more terrible than that wielded by the butcher Haynau in his incursions among the rebellious Hungarians. It overrides all the ordinary safeguards of human freedom, and places the rights of the legally free as well as those of the slaves at dreadful hazard.

And yet this law, bad as it is, is nothing more than an embodiment of SLAVERY in a statutory form. It is but the necessary appendage of the Constitution which links the non-slaveholding with the slaveholding States. It requires of the North no more than she is bound in good faith to perform, as long as she consents to stand in political fellowship with slaveholders. If the slaveholders are worthy to be received into fellowship at all, then there is no reason in the world why those who hold such a relation to them should refuse to help them recover their lost property. The only honest way of escape from this obligation lies through an open repudiation of the Constitution and of every other form of union with men guilty of such a crime. To admit them into governmental relations on equal terms is to imply endorsement of their villainy, and that independently of any special clause of the Constitution. While she consents to hold such relations to them, the North has no right to complain of any burdens which they may lay upon her shoulders. If the load is heavier than she bears, let her proclaim a dissolution of copartnership and set up a government for herself.

This law, it will be remembered, is one of a series of measures which, according to the prophetic announcement of our political seers, was to silence the anti-slavery agitation and restore the country to peace and quietude! Poor deluded fools! If it had been their deliberate purpose to increase that agitation ten-fold, they could have concocted nothing half as effectual for that purpose as this very bill. Already we hear the deep mutterings of that omnipotent Public Opinion which, in large portions at least of the Free States, will render the law a nullity. Yes, thank God! the seed planted by Abolitionists during the last twenty years has not all fallen upon barren and stony soil. Some of it is even now beginning to bear fruit. In many places it will be as impossible to execute this infernal law as it would be to pluck an angel out of heaven! Constitutions and laws, commissioners and marshals, will be alike powerless before that rectified Public Sentiment which regards Slavery as in all circumstances a crime of the deepest dye. At whatever peril to life or property, there are thousands of brave men and women who will shelter the fugitive—aye, and if need be, rescue him from the hands of the kidnappers.

We have given on the First Page some extracts from our exchanges which will serve to indicate which way the current of Public Opinion is setting in regard to this outrageous law. We have not room, however, to publish a title of the denunciations which the various presses of the land are sending forth. The *Ashtabula Sentinel* says:

Never have we heard one people talk of resisting the laws of secession, and dissolution, until the present week. In several public meetings we have seen that efforts were made to pledge those present to open resistance to the Fugitive law by force of arms. Leading men have opposed such public manifestations until there should be more time for reflection and cool deliberation. But the indications have satisfied us that the arrest of a fugitive slave, in almost any part of our country, would be attended with bloodshed. This attempt on the part of Congress to legislate for oppression, to place the government in a hostile attitude to freedom, to use its power to rob a portion of our fellow men of their God-given rights, has awakened a spirit of resistance never before witnessed in this region. Indeed, we think that people who would tamely submit to such a law, must be prepared to become slaves.

The yoke of the slaveholders has become galling to our necks. We are strongly impressed with the belief that the passage of

that infamous law will be followed by demonstrations unexpected and unlooked for by the politicians who enacted it.

The Sentinel is right, and Congress when it again assembles will be the theater of an agitation unparalleled for intensity by anything in the past. The cry of 'Repeal' will reverberate through the North, and the question will shake the foundations of this blood-stained Union as they have never been shaken before. Henry Clay's prophecy of peace as the result of his measures of compromise will be answered by a storm of excitement and indignation which will send dismay to his craven heart and startle his guilty associates from their dreams! 'Deep' will call unto deep 'until the sea of Public Opinion, lashed to indignant fury, shall sweep from its troubled bosom the traitors to freedom and to God who have enacted a law so infernal!

The Vote on the Fugitive Bill.

The bill was taken up in the House Sept. 12, and, on motion of James Thompson of Pennsylvania, forced through by means of the previous question, without discussion, consideration, or any opportunity for amendment. The votes in its favor were 109—against it 75. Absent or not voting, 50—35 of them Northern men. Of those who voted yes, 30 were from Free States—27 of them Democrats, 3 Whigs. Their names are as follows:

DEMOCRATS.
Maine.—Fuller, Gerry, Littlefield.
New Hampshire.—Hibbard, Penaslee.
New York.—Walden.
New Jersey.—Wildrick.
Pennsylvania.—Dimmick, Mann, McLanahan, Robbins, Ross, Thompson.
Ohio.—Hogland, Miller.
Michigan.—Buel.
Indiana.—Albertson, Brown, Dunham, Gorham.
Illinois.—Bissell, Harris, McClernand, Richardson, Young.
Iowa.—Lettler.
California.—Gilbert.

WHIGS.
Massachusetts.—Elliott—Boston.
Ohio.—Taylor.
Indiana.—McGaughey.

Thus it is seen that however deeply the Whigs may sink themselves, the Democrats can always find a lower deep!

Of the 75 nays 16 were Northern Democrats, 48 Northern Whigs, and 11 Free Soilers, as follows:

DEMOCRATS.
Maine.—Sawtelle, Stetson.
Connecticut.—Booth, Waldo.
Ohio.—Cable, Carter, Disney, Morris, Whitley, Wood.
Michigan.—Bingham.
Indiana.—Fitch, Harlan, Robinson.
Illinois.—Westworth.
California.—Wright.

WHIGS.
Maine.—Otis.
Vermont.—Hubbard, Henry, Mescham.
Massachusetts.—Duncan, Fowler, Mann.
Rhode Island.—Dixon, King.
Connecticut.—Butler.

New York.—Alexander, Bennett, Burrows, Briggs, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Jackson, J. A. King, Matteson, McKissack, Nelson, Putnam, Rumsey, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Thurman, Underhill.
New Jersey.—Hay, King, Sylvester.
Pennsylvania.—Calvin, Chandler, Dickey, Freely, Hampton, Moore, Pittman, Reed, Stevens.

Ohio.—Corwin, Evans, Viator.
Michigan.—Sprague.
Illinois.—Baker.

FREE SOILERS.
New Hampshire.—Tuck.
Massachusetts.—Allen.
New York.—Preston King.
Pennsylvania.—Howe.
Ohio.—Campbell, Crowell, Giddings, Hunter, Root.
Indiana.—Julian.
Wisconsin.—Durkee.

The following is a list of Northern absentees:

WHIGS.—Andrews, Ashmun, Boker, Brooks, Butler, Casey, Clark, Conger, Duer, Goodnow, Grinnell, Levin, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Phoenix, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Schenck, Spalding, Van Dyke, White—24.

Free Soilers.—Wilmot—1.
Democrats.—Cleveland, Gilmore, Olds, Peck, Potter, Strong, Sweetzer, Thompson of Iowa—8.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.—It will be seen by a notice in this paper that MARCUS R. ROBINSON, the President of the Western Society, is soon to hold a series of meetings West of the Cuyahoga. We congratulate the friends of our cause in that region upon the prospect of enjoying his valuable services even for a brief period. Let them see to it that the meetings are thoroughly notified, that they may be as large as possible. Chas. S. S. Griffing will accompany him and render efficient aid in doing the work which the crisis demands. We hope that some thing may be done to extend the circulation of The Bugle in that region.

J. ELIZABETH JONES has been giving the present week a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology to a class of ladies in Salem. The introductory lecture, on Monday evening, being free to all, was attended by a large audience of men and women, to whom it gave, so far as we have heard, entire satisfaction. It was characterized alike by sound logic, scientific research, and great beauty as well as force of language. The manner of the speaker, too, was most unexceptionable; and now that we have heard her we are no longer surprised at the success which has almost everywhere attended her labors.

Synopsis of the Fugitive Law.

The new Fugitive Slave Law will be found entire on the First Page, copied directly from the National Intelligencer, in which paper it was published officially. Having read the proof with care, we can assure our readers that our copy may be relied upon as accurate. The law should be studied by every Abolitionist until he becomes familiar with its diabolical provisions, so that, in resisting or disregarding its authority, or attempting to baffle its execution, he may act intelligently and in full view of all the consequences which such a course involves. For the benefit of those who have not the leisure or patience to search for the substance of the law in the mass of legal technicality in which it is involved, we subjoin the following synopsis:

1. All U. S. Commissioners who have been or who may hereafter be appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States, are authorized and required to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in all cases arising under the act. [These Commissioners have heretofore been confined mainly to the large cities—their power being substantially those of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases; that is, they have had power to bind over accused persons for trial; but this law gives them the full power of Judges to determine finally all cases arising under it.]

2. It is made the duty of the Circuit Courts to 'enlarge the number of Commissioners, from time to time, with a view to afford reasonable facilities for slave-catching.' [The Judge of this Circuit is John McLean, whose rottenness of heart on this question has been sufficiently exhibited in cases arising under the law of 1793. We may expect him to appoint Commissioners for this villainous purpose in every County where the interests of the slaveholders may render it necessary.]

3. All marshals and deputy marshals of the United States are required to execute all warrants or other processes issued under the act and should they refuse to do so, or fail to use 'all proper means' to catch the fugitive, they are subject to a fine of \$1,000 for the use of the claimant. If a fugitive escapes after arrest, with or without the assent of the marshal or his deputy, the latter are liable on their official bond for the market value of the fugitive in the State whence he fled. [This is rather hard on the marshals—that is, if any thing could be too hard for wretches base enough to engage in such business.]

4. If the regular marshals, or deputy marshals, should not be found sufficiently numerous to do all the business arising under the act, the Commissioners are authorized, within their respective Counties, to appoint, in writing, under their hand, 'one or more suitable persons' to execute warrants and other processes.

5. The warrants issued to the marshals, or other 'suitable persons' are valid any where within the limits of the State where they are issued.

6. The marshals, or other authorized persons, have power to summon to their aid the by-standers or posse comitatus, when necessary; and 'all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of the law,' when thus called upon.

7. The slaveholder, or his agent with a written power of attorney, certified under the seal of some legal officer or court, may arrest the slave with or without process, and take him forthwith before a U. S. Court, Judge or Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case in a summary manner.

8. The Judge, or Commissioner, upon 'satisfactory proof' being made that the person arrested 'does in fact owe service or labor' to the claimant in the State or Territory from which he fled, is required to give the claimant a certificate, which shall authorize him to take the fugitive back, and to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary under the circumstances of the case.

9. When a slave escapes, the master may go to any court of record in the State in which he lives, (a slaveholding State of course), and make proof of such escape, and that the fugitive owes him service or labor; whereupon the court must give him a transcript of the record, and a general description of the fugitive, with such convenient certainty as may be; and this record and description, authenticated by the seal of the slaveholding court, when presented to any U. S. Judge or Commissioner in the State where the fugitive may be found, is to be taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape and that the party escaping owes service to the claimant; and if the latter can prove the identity of the fugitive, then a certificate must be granted to him for his removal. The claimant, however, is not obliged to bring this evidence with him, but may prove the facts by other testimony if he prefers or finds it necessary to do so.

10. The testimony of the fugitive can in no case be admitted in evidence, though that of his seconded claimant may be.

11. The certificate granted by a U. S. Judge or Commissioner for the removal of the fugitive protects the master or his agent from all molestation by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whatsoever. The writ of *habeas corpus*, or the writ of *homo replegiando*, or personal replevin, are therefore of no avail.

12. The Commissioner is allowed a fee of \$10 when the slave is delivered up, and a fee of \$5 when the proof is not sufficient—to be paid by the claimant. The marshals and their deputies are to be paid the fees usual in other similar cases. The special constables or officers to be appointed by the Commissioners are to be paid \$5 each for each person arrested, with such other fees as the Commissioners may deem reasonable in any given case—to be paid by the claimant.

13. The slaveholder, or his agent, if he fears that the fugitive may be rescued from him by force after he has obtained a certificate of removal, may make affidavit to that effect; whereupon it becomes the duty of the officers making the arrest to remove the fugitive to the State whence he fled, and for that purpose to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, and keep them in his employ as long as circumstances may require; the expense to be paid out of the U. S. treasury.

14. Any person who shall knowingly or willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent the arrest of a fugitive, whether the claimant be with or without process; or who shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from the custody of the claimant or other persons lawfully assisting him; or who shall aid, abet, or assist the fugitive, directly or indirectly, to escape; or shall harbor or conceal him, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that he is a fugitive; shall, for either of these offenses be subject to a fine not exceeding ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and imprisonment not exceeding six months; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the claimant, the further sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each fugitive so lost.

Meetings at Youngstown.

DEAR FRIEND JOHNSON: The battle goes bravely on. The people are declaring almost unanimously against the new Fugitive Slave Law. It would not be strange if one single attempt to enforce it should be the signal for a general rising on the part of all Northern Ohio. The indignant enthusiasm against it is most intense. Last night our meeting did not close until a quarter before twelve o'clock. H. C. Wright introduced the following Resolutions, which were received with great applause:

Resolved, That come life or death, we, as inhabitants of Youngstown, will never allow a fugitive slave who comes to us for protection, to be taken back to slavery, the Constitution and Laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That we will never allow a fine to be collected of any man or woman in this town, nor will we allow any one to be imprisoned for secreting and defending the slave who comes to us for protection.

The President, Col. R. Truesdell, presided, and made a short but most thrilling and impressive speech in support of the Resolutions, declaring if they were still stronger they would be still better. So, also, said several others, including some of the most intelligent lawyers and influential men of the town.

The doctrine of fighting men was, resistance unto blood.

One Free Soil lawyer, however, by the name of Taylor, came in between ten and eleven, and spoke nearly an hour in support of the Constitution and Law, and in opposition to the Resolutions. He will make a good Commissioner to hunt the slaves. I have not heard a Whig or Democrat lawyer do the like yet—nor have I seen any defence of the Law, in any Whig or Democratic newspaper. The speech, however, will do little harm. It pretended to be a reply to other speeches made during the evening; and yet the maker of it had not heard the addresses, one of them, nor yet the Resolutions, and evidently had not heard or seen the Law, on which the entire proceedings of the two evenings were based. He will do little, probably, to effect the character of his neighborhood one way or the other.

The Resolutions were not passed, but another was the substance of which was this:

Resolved, That we will not help execute the late Law of Congress in relation to the return of fugitive Slaves.

This was offered by a lawyer named Powers, and passed unanimously, nearly every person in the house voting 'with alacrity.' It will be published in the newspaper of the town.

I was satisfied with this, although it was not so with many in the meeting. It was treason, rank treason to the law, just such as we wish to see on every hand against a mandate that has no parallel for atrocity under heaven, and never had.

Yours in flying haste,
PARKER PILLSBURY.
Youngstown, Sept. 28th, 1850.

Meeting in August.

H. C. Wright and Oliver Johnson will hold an anti-slavery meeting in August, Carroll Co., Friday evening, Oct. 18, if the friends there choose to make an appointment. Will our friend Walton see to it, and write at once to the Editor of The Bugle if a meeting is wanted?

Congress did well in abolishing the *Spiritus in the Navy* and prohibiting the flogging of Seamen; but it would have done far better if it had abolished the Navy itself, and the Army too.

From our Cincinnati Correspondent.

The Weather and Harbors—The Miami Valley—Ohio State Fair—Fruits—Great Peach Orchard—Ohio Rail Roads—Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

CLARE COUNTY, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1850.

To the Editor of The Bugle: September opened upon us with all its characteristic beauty. For three weeks past the weather has been, for the most part, clear; the air cool and bracing; the sky a little hazy, and the influence of the atmosphere, after the unusually hot summer just passed, delightfully invigorating. The harvest has been gathered; the orchards are loaded to the ground with delicious fruits; the grape, the wheat, the corn and all products of the field surround us in rich abundance, and the land, at all times productive, yields the fullest measure of reward ever given in one season to the husbandman's toil. As we passed the large waving fields of corn in Hamilton, Warren, Greene and Clarke counties, we saw conclusive evidence that the crop of this great staple of the Miami Valley, though a little backward, will be a large one. Travellers from the West assure us that in Indiana and the best part of Illinois the growth has been vigorous and the crop good.

No traveller can fail to be struck with the extreme fertility and beauty of the country through which the Little Miami Rail Road passes. The soil is rich; the land near the river hilly, but as you proceed North beautifully rolling, with every variety of scenery. The Miami River winds through the valley, and you pass along its side, or ever and anon catch glimpses of it through the trees, which at this time exhibit all their maturity of foliage, covering the hill-sides from base to summit. No lover of nature can pass on this route, even with the present rapid mode of conveyance, without being charmed with the tranquil beauty of the scenery. And we cannot forbear the reflection that the land is owned by the hard-working farmers whose neat dwellings and luxuriant fields meet the eye, and whose toil is making them richer, and advancing the real wealth and prosperity of the State. The smile of God seems to rest upon this 'free soil,' and the industrious men who till it, and his blessing makes it teem with 'milk and honey,' the 'finest of the wheat and the pure juice of the grape'—the cattle upon the 'thousand hills' and widespread pastures.

The approaching State Fair to be held near Cincinnati is 'all the talk' among the farmers in this region. The time, as many of your readers are aware, has been postponed from the middle of this month to the second, third and fourth days of October. The Horticultural and Mechanical exhibitions are to be held at the same time, so that a large representation of all the interests concerned may be expected. There will be a large number of cattle brought to the Fair; those engaged in raising the best blooded stock in the Miami and Scioto valleys and between will be very generally in attendance to show their cattle and compete for premiums. We shall be disappointed if it is not the finest display of this kind ever witnessed in the Western country; alike honorable to the State and encouraging to future effort.

This season has been an abundant one for fruit in this section of the State. We have Peaches and Apples in usual variety and quantity, and Peaches are unusually plentiful. In no previous year has the Peach been so abundant or so superior in size and flavor as the present season. Never before were such great quantities taken to the Cincinnati markets nor offered in such profusion and cheapness at every corner and in every fruit shop and grocery.

The prices have ranged from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bushel; at one dollar a very good peach can be bought, but the fruit brings much more. The richest peaches I have seen have been grown on the farm from which I write, and have brought from \$2 to \$3, in Columbus. The great orchard of Mr. J. C. Davis, near Milford, and about 16 miles from Cincinnati, has furnished a great part of the best peaches for that market. This orchard consists of 100 acres of land, and about 14 thousand peach trees, of 30 or 40 varieties. The trees were brought out from New Jersey and set out three years ago last spring. They have grown finely, and will average a bushel or more to each tree. The proprietor expects to sell about 16 thousand bushels of peaches the present season.

The Rail Road from Cincinnati to Xenia has been a good one, but needs new rail. It is now being relaid with the T rail, and when the cars now and then get on a section laid with it, it is felt as an agreeable change by every traveller. From Xenia to Columbus the new Rail Road (opened last winter) is a splendid one, equal indeed to any in the Union. It is laid with the most substantial T rail, has no curves of any consequence, and the cars have an unusually easy motion, taking you on at the rate of from 25 to 40 miles an hour. The distance from Columbus to Xenia, 54 miles, has been run over repeatedly in less than an hour and a half. Before the commencement of the next summer season of travel, the line from Columbus to Cleveland will be finished, when this route will be the popular one for eastern travel, being more direct than that by Sandusky, requiring less steaming on the Lake, and passing through the State Capital and Cleveland—next to Cincinnati the most important places in the State. When a communication is made from Cleveland to Buffalo, making one continuous line from Cincinnati to New York City, there can be no doubt that this route will take precedence of all others.

An Anti-Slavery Bazaar is held this week in Cincinnati, for the sale of all kinds of useful and ornamental articles to 'aid the cause of Impartial Freedom.' It will be similar in its design to those held at the East and in your vicinity, but is the first effort of the kind here. If reasonably successful, it will probably be repeated next year, and annually thereafter.

Yours,
P.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

Bishop Soule of the Methodist Church South has come out with a proposition to repeal the ninth section of the Discipline of the Church, (that condemning Slavery), and he enters into an argument to show that it is 'an assumption of ecclesiastical right to legislate on the civil institutions of the State, incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitutions and laws of the States organized under the authority of those provisions; and as detrimental to the best interests of the colored population of all the States where slavery exists.'

A company of benevolent individuals have recently purchased a plot of ground near Cleveland, Ohio, containing 275 acres, with a view to making it the seat of a college, provided the means necessary to erect the buildings required can be raised. Professor Asa Mahan has accepted the Presidency of the Institution, which is to be conducted upon the plan of Dr. Wayland, as regards allowing the students to select their own course of study. A Young Ladies' Seminary, under the charge of Female Professors, is to be established in the vicinity of the college, in order to give the pupils in it the advantage of scientific lectures.

Haynau, the leader of the Austrian forces in the late Hungarian struggle, sometimes called 'butcher,' has been compelled to leave England to save himself from the indignation of the populace. He was the object of popular odium wherever he went. Southern slaveholders and their agents will ere long find the Northern atmosphere as hot for them as that of England was for Haynau.

Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, has declined being a candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, because, among other reasons, he holds 'that the whole human race are, or ought to be, politically equal, without distinction of sex or color.' Mr. B. says that in this he differs from the great body of his party, which is only another way of saying that they are not Democratic.

Yankees are putting their sharp fingers into the gold mines of Virginia, and reaping a rich harvest. Major Miller of Frederickburgh has invented a machine for some purpose connected with mining operations, which he calls the 'Amalgamator.' Its agency in the production of what Bentz would call 'yellow boys' may have suggested the name.

H. D. L. Webster, the Universalist minister of Ravenna, recently preached a radical anti-slavery discourse, which is published in the *Star* by request of the hearers. It contains some striking and eloquent passages, which nothing but the want of room prevents us from copying.

Eliza Barlow, Mr. Richards and Joseph Sturge have gone to Holstein to induce the Schleswig-Holstein government, if possible, to submit the questions in dispute between it and Denmark to the judgment of a Court of Arbitration. If they succeed, they will next endeavor to secure the concurrence of Denmark in the proposition, that the existing war may be stopped. 'Blessed are the peacemakers.'

Henry Clay, in a recent letter, endorses 'Hangman Foote' as an ardent, able and enlightened patriot, and declares that 'no one has surpassed him in devotion to the Union, with more of the same sort. Foote was one of the 'leaders' in Clay's Omnibus team, and this is a 'reward of merit' for his services.

There are rumors that a new project for annexing Cuba is brewing. The plan includes, it is said, the subjugation of Hayti. The Spanish Minister has had a long consultation with Mr. Webster in relation to the affair.

The People of Vermont are preparing to send a Mammoth Memorial to Congress and the President in favor of Universal Peace, on the basis recently suggested at the Frankfurt Peace Convention. The whole State is to be canvassed for signatures.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College, after refusing, in deference to Southern opinion, to appoint Gov. Seward its Orator, elected for Poet Rev. John Pierpont—a man whose opinions on the Slavery question are more ultra than those of Mr. Seward.

The Universalists are making an effort to establish a university under the control of the denomination. \$90,000 has already been subscribed.

Theodore Parker preached an appropriate discourse on the Sabbath succeeding the execution of Webster, in which that deed of the State was commented upon as it deserved.

The Hartford Courant says the Free Soilers of Massachusetts are trying to arrange a plan by which to make Hon. Charles Francis Adams U. S. Senator.

There is a strong probability that the mineral region on Lake Superior, now a part of Michigan, will be formed into a separate State.

SARAH COATES.—We copy the following paragraph from the Ohio Cultivator for the information of the numerous friends of Miss Coates in this quarter. We are glad to learn that her lectures have been highly successful.

We have seen in some of our exchange papers favorable notices of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene by Miss Sarah Coates, of Chester County, Pa., and a recent letter from our respected correspondent Mrs. Frances D. Gage of McConnellsville states that 'Miss Coates has been lecturing in that place for weeks past; she is well qualified to elucidate her subjects—is interesting, intelligent and intellectual, and has a large share of that rare article good common sense to embellish her fine form and figure. She lectures to ladies only, and I think will do much good. As she intends to visit Columbus soon, we bespeak for her a kindly reception.'